

AGRICULTURAL.

Hogs and Cotton.

The transition from "hog" to "hog" is easy, but the same argument is not applicable. We mean to say that cheap transportation is not a sufficient excuse for abandoning all efforts to "raise our own bacon." While there may be but few farmers who ought to grow wheat, there are but few farmers who can be excused for not raising hogs. They are so easily managed, so cheaply fed, so generally exempt from fatal diseases, and so profitable, that we would rather have an individual give up producing corn than raising hogs. What is true of hogs is still more strictly and generally true of milk, butter, beef and mutton, chickens, eggs. The trouble is our inclination to go too strongly in favor of cotton. "Cotton is King" should read "Cotton is Master," and the cotton planter is his slave. It is the slavish devotion to cotton as the sole resort for a money income that has impoverished so many Southern farmers, and bound them in debtors' chains. Think for a moment of the cheap and fertile soil, the mild and equable climate, the great variety of forage and fattening crops of the South—corn, wheat, potatoes, chufas, peanuts—not one of which can be produced in the North and North West—to say nothing of Bermuda grass, crab grass, corn, oats, rye, clover, collards, etc., which we can produce just as well as they can be produced anywhere. Why talk about limiting the area devoted to cotton by co-operative effort, or resolutions, or what not? What do the farmers do for their cotton? They pay for the labor that produces it? Why, they buy bacon, lard, canned beef, canned milk (they do without butter), a good deal of corn or corn meal, tons of hay, seed oats and rye, syrup, flour, mules and horses, etc., nearly all of which they may and ought to produce at home. What if every farmer would produce all of these things at home, even add fruits and vegetables, all in quantities sufficient to supply the country, including the towns? He would find that he could make cotton at eight cents a pound, if necessary. But it would not be necessary; for this back revolution of methods would so reduce the area in cotton, and thus so increase the price of cotton, that the price would go at once to ten or twelve cents.

But we were talking of hogs, and, generally, what is true about bacon is true of all the home products. We have gone astray from the good old paths. In some things we have done well, in others we have acted unwisely, and in some more unwisely than in giving up the breeding of hogs, horses and mules; cows, sheep and poultry. Let us resolve to seek again these old paths—to get back into the prudent ways of our fathers and grandfathers—avoiding their mistakes, but re-affirming and re-doing their wisdom.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Having Something to Sell.

One sure and certain remedy for hard times is in always having something to sell, and this something, whatever it may be, of such quality as to readily command a fair price. It is a fact worthy of serious consideration that the most persistent croakers about hard times are those who lack in industry, good management, good breeding, and, in many cases, some integrity. They make no special effort to obtain the best results, make few intelligent experiments, take no "stock" in the experiments of others, no difference how favorable the results, but continue in the old rut to satisfy their vanity. It is well to be on the watch when purchasing of such a person, for the largest apples are sure to be on top and the best grain used as a sample. Because merchants deal in inferior goods is no excuse for farmers doing the same.

While using care in marketing, it is also well to provide a variety. It is true, special farming has many advocates, and many good advantages can be presented in its behalf, but the most successful advocates of special farming are those who enjoy special markets for the articles they produce. As a rule, those who are not so situated as to avail themselves of special marketing advantages will find it to their advantage to engage in general farming, thus being enabled to meet a demand in any line of their production.

By general farming is meant not only the production of the various grains and vegetables, but the raising of several kinds of stock, and the culture of various kinds of fruits and berries. The general farmer will thus have at any season of the year some article of his production that may be placed upon the market. Having an income during each month in the year, he is ever ready to meet his obligations and can govern himself accordingly. The old-time cotton planter was a specialist. All his lands were devoted to the culture of this useful plant, the fibrous production of which found a ready purchase at a fair price. The income was large, but coming in a bulk money appeared plentiful to the planter and was freely spent, and quite frequently the supply was exhausted before a profit system adopted long before another harvest would bring a fresh supply of money.

In personal experience it has been found very satisfactory to begin the year by having occasionally a horse to place on the spring market. Later on, a variety of plants, for the accommodation of neighbors, is placed on the market. Next in order is the crop of wool, just in season to pay the June taxes. Then follow a variety of fruits, vegetables and berries, some of which find ready sale at fair prices. The wheat crop, which on a small farm does not look large, cuts no small figure in making the accounts show up on the right side of the ledger. Next follows a market for a few stock sheep, at a good time to meet the December taxes. And, finally, a few fattened hogs are ready for market in time to make a few purchases for Christmas.

But this is not all, for the good housewife has been busy all the while in the production of gilt-edged butter, and the industrious hens have prepared many eggs for the grocery counters, and numerous flocks of yellow and white legged chickens, which will escape the visits of the city cousins. By this means many of the household expenses are made and the home improved.—*Farm and Fireside.*

A Vermont farmer picks the apple seed from his cider presses and sells them for use in the manufacture of prussic acid. He gets about one bushel of seeds from 140 bushels of apples.

The pretense of saintliness deceives no one so much as the pretender.

A Horse Shoe to be Clamped on the Hoof.

A simple form of shoe, which can be quickly clamped upon the hoof of a horse and as quickly removed, without the use of nails has been patented by Mr. Joseph Brockett, No. 369 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The shoe is composed of two similar parts each shaped substantially like one half of a common shoe, the parts being hinged together at the front. Secured to the upper edges of the parts are thin metallic shields, their shape approximating that of a horse's hoof, and formed at their front edges into interlocking knuckles through which a pin is thrust to form the hinge, the shoe being thus made in two hinged parts which may be easily opened when it is to be placed on the horse's hoof. Extending around the upper edges of the shields are bands, doubled inward at the rear to project behind the heel of a horse, and terminating in flanges adapted to receive a clamping bolt. One of the flanges is screw-threaded, and in attaching the shoe the bolt is passed through one flange and screwed into the opposite flange, the shoe being firmly clamped upon the hoof by tightening the bolt. The hoof should be secured in the ordinary way to bring it to the desired shape before clamping on the shoe, which cannot become accidentally detached.—*Scientific American.*

The Wife's Farm.

At its recent annual meeting the State Agricultural Society of Georgia, in formal resolution unanimously adopted, recommended and urged upon every farmer of that State the setting aside from five to ten acres of land around the homestead, said acreage to be known as "The Wife's Farm," to be devoted exclusively to the culture on the extensive plan, of grain, grasses, vegetables, poultry, pigs, etc., and that an hour or two each morning shall be devoted by the farmer and his force to cultivate this "farm." The idea of the society was to make each farm self sustaining and independent.

Why trees or other plants grow erect has never yet been definitely determined. It has been supposed to have some relation to the action of light. Certainly a plant usually growing erect turns toward any opening for light in a dark cellar; but when there is no light they grow erect. Dr. Maxwell S. Masters has recently called attention to some cases in an English coal mine, 1,000 feet deep. Some props made from green posts pushed out into growth; and, though in absolute darkness, they were perfectly erect and perfectly blanched.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The New York Herald was not of much force in the late election. Perhaps it has more care for the religious than the political situation. At all events it is sound in the following: Now the contending factions in the Presbyterian Church should get together, shake hands, forget the animosities of the late antihomeric campaign, and charge all together at the hosts of Satan. Evidently the body of the church hereabouts is opposed to continuing the debates, which tend to make worldlings laugh and skeptics sneer. It's sheer waste of good talent.

FACTS
T H A T C A N N O T B E
D E N I E D !

IT IS A FACT

That the cotton crop is late this year.

IT IS A FACT

That the cotton crop is not as heavy as farmers wish it to be.

IT IS A FACT

That Baruch's Cloak Department shows the largest stock in the State.

IT IS A FACT

That you can buy Ladies' well made Jackets for 95 cents each.

IT IS A FACT

That for Ladies Wraps at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and up Baruch's is the place.

IT IS A FACT

That every farmer and his sons will need a Suit of Clothes, each.

IT IS A FACT

That Suits, which special Clothing House sell at \$7.50 Baruch offers at \$6.00

IT IS A FACT

That H. Baruch sells a line of Men's Suits at \$5.00 that have no rival.

IT IS A FACT

That a Tennessee Woolen Mill closed to H. Baruch 800 pieces of Jeans.

IT IS A FACT

That Jeans that are fully worth 35 cents a yard can be bought at Baruch's at 24 cents a yard.

IT IS A FACT

That last winter Baruch's \$4.00 All-Wool Home-Made Blanket wiped out all competition 6 cases have arrived. You may compare them with any \$5.00 Blanket in the market.

IT IS A FACT

That the pretense of saintliness deceives no one so much as the pretender.

Clover Honey.
The honey of the Malta bees has long been noted both for its purity and for its delicious flavor. A writer in the Mediterranean Naturalist says the flavor is largely due to the extensive crops of sulla (clover) that are annually raised throughout the islands, from which the bees derive the largest proportion of their material. It is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover, 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar, and 3,750,000 visits must be made by the bees.

COTTON GINNED, CHEAPER, BETTER AND WITH

Less Trouble to the Planter,

AT THE
CHARLOTTE OIL & FERTILIZER CO.'S GINNERY,

Than at any ginnery in the State, for we have the largest and best equipped ginnery. We guarantee a better sample, and a larger percentage of lint to seed cotton, than you can obtain at any other ginnery. All cotton ginned so far this season has turned out an average of thirty-four pounds lint to one hundred pounds seed cotton, and the cotton has brought the highest market price.

We will pay you full market price for the seed from the cotton we gin, thus saving you the trouble of handling them. For ginning we charge twenty cents a hundred pounds of lint as weighed in the bale. We will furnish new two pound jute bagging and new ties at seventy-five (75) cents per bale, or we will furnish new ties and the best second hand jute bagging ever brought to Charlotte for sixty-five (65) cents per bale.

We can gin five bales of cotton per hour, thus avoiding long delays, or if you wish you can unload your seed cotton at once and come next day for your bale of lint.

J. C. Bryce, at the old stand of Anthony & Bryce, will buy seed for you and pay you full market price.

We also buy cotton seed at our Works, and will pay you full market price.

Bring your seed cotton to be ginned and leave your seed, thereby saving both time and money.

CHARLOTTE OIL & FERTILIZER CO.
Cotton Ginning and Fertilizer Works.
Oct. 2, 1891. 2m

OFFICE OF
S. WITKOWSKY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
Charlotte, N. C., August 1, 1891.

OPENING OF
FALL SEASON, 1891

By the Talismanic
THREE
P. P. P.

PUSH! PLUCK! PATIENCE!

I am enabled to lay before a kind public, which is ever ready to applaud "success," a comparative statement of cases and sales of goods sold and shipped by me during the month of June and July, for the three years respectively of 1889, 1890 and 1891.

1889, June, 313 Cases and Bales—July 680
1890, " 461 " " " " 1017
1891, " 519 " " " " 1459

An increase in THREE years of over 100 per cent; and as these figures speak more eloquently than anything I could say, I simply point to them and say, "These are my jewels." And now a word to those merchants who have not yet bought:

Do not go North to buy—the time will not warrant it; but buy nearer home and often. I offer you a good selection of goods at, and warrant prices with, any market. My lines are all ready for inspection. Send for quotations, or come in person, or let me send one of my salesmen to you.

Respectfully,
S. WITKOWSKY.
Aug. 21, 1891.

A. C. HUTCHISON & CO.,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
Carts, Spring and Farm Wagons,
HARNESS, &c.

Tryon Street, Next to Wadsworth's Stables,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

That you can buy Ladies' well made Jackets for 95 cents each.

That for Ladies Wraps at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and up Baruch's is the place.

That every farmer and his sons will need a Suit of Clothes, each.

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RACKET STORE!!

\$125,000 STOCK GOT TO GO.

With implicit faith in the outcome of the cotton crop we bought the greatest stock of goods ever offered in the State. And we have come to the conclusion recently that the crops in this locality will be short. Our sales so far have been good but not up to our expectations nor up to the volume of our great stock. True we never sold goods so cheap as we have been selling this fall. A great many men have worked hard all the year to find how they have not made any money, and if we work for the balance of this year and make nothing we will not be alone. Our stock must be sold, we cannot afford to carry it over and we have learned long ago that the first loss is the best one and with our usual promptness we shall make any loss necessary to move our great stock. Cuttings in low order and it will be done without stint all along the line. In all lines in overstock goods will be cut away down to prices never heard of before in Charlotte.

Our shoe stock has \$25,000 in value in it and you can buy shoes in many lines as low as we did and that means away down for we bought a great many shoes at less than 50 cents on the dollar. Our \$1.15 ladies shoe cut to \$1.00 is the best dollar shoe ever offered. Our elegant Brogan all whole stock and every pair warranted will go at \$1.10. A good Buff for men \$1.00 every thing in shoes cut to rock bottom. Zeigler Bros., Misses and Childrens fine shoes 75c. \$1.00 and \$1.25. Douglass's \$2.50 ladies fine shoes for \$1.80. We have instructed our salesmen to close our Clothing stock without limit, we bought for 50 cents on the dollar and can afford to slaughter it and we will. There is \$25,000 in this stock all new and elegant goods and there is no competition about it.

Down goes the Carpet stock cut to the quick, all the balance of the 15 15 and 18 cent Hemp cut to 10c. Elegant Velvet Carpets cut from \$1.25 to 90c and \$1.75 Wiltons cut at \$1.25; 3 ply Ingrains 55 to 80; 2 ply Ingrains 35 to 60. Rugs at your own price.

Pears Soap 10 c. per cake. Bouquet Toilet Soap 4 c. Fine Glycerine Soap 5 c. 1 lb Bar Soap 4 c.

Knitting silk 25 c. per spool. 100 yds spool silk 3 c. Kerspool cotton 3 c. Silk wrist 10 c. doz. spoons. Fine wool Zephyr 5 c. per doz. Good Note Paper 3c. per quire. Staffords Ink 3 c. Bottle.

All our paper covered 8 c. Books will be closed out at 5c. Cloth bound at 18 c. 50 Sheet Music at 5 c.

The best unlaundried shirts ever offered for the money only 40 c.

Nov. 6, 1891. W. J. DAVIS & CO.

THE WORLD WONDERS AT OUR PRICES.

Do You Wear Clothes?

If you do it will pay you to see our stock. We have the grandest stock we have ever shown and prices the lowest.

These prices talk and our goods talk better than our advertisement.

Men's Sateen Suits at \$3.00 and \$3.50. Men's All Wool Kersey Suits at \$3.00. Men's Union and Cassimere Suits at \$7.50. Men's Fine Corkscrew Worsted Suits in square cut, sack and cutaway suits at \$10.00.

These are the best bargains you ever saw. Fine Suits from \$12.50 up to \$25.00. Boy's Knee Pant Suits \$1.00 up. Boy's Long Pant Suits \$2.50 up. Hats, Coats, Shirts, and everything for Men and Boys at "Hard Time" prices.

Everything from a Necktie to an Overcoat.

ROGERS & CO.,
Nearly opposite Court House,
Oct. 9, 1891. Charlotte, N. C.

Wonders

Are wrought by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor in restoring gray hair to its original color, promoting a new growth, preventing the hair from falling, keeping it soft, silky, and abundant, and the scalp cool, healthy, and free from dandruff or humors. The universal testimony is that this preparation has no equal as a dressing, and is, therefore, indispensable to every well-furnished toilet.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor my hair is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair to use Ayer's Hair Vigor as a dressing."—Mrs. Lydia O. Moody, East Tipton, Conn.

"Some time ago my wife's hair began to come out quite freely.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

not only prevented my wife from becoming bald, but it also caused an entirely new growth of hair. I am ready to certify to this statement before a justice of the peace."—H. Hulsebus, Lewisburg, Iowa.

"Some years ago, after a severe attack of brain fever, my hair all came out. I used such preparations for restoring it as my physicians ordered, but failed to produce a growth of hair. I then tried, successively, several articles recommended by druggists, and all alike fell short of accomplishing the desired result. The last remedy I applied was Ayer's Hair Vigor, which brought a growth of hair in a few weeks. I think I used eight bottles in two years, more than was necessary as a restorative, but I liked it as a dressing, and have continued to use it for that purpose. I believe Ayer's Hair Vigor possesses virtues far above those of any similar preparation now on the market."—Thos. Jones, Richmond, Ind.

A. C. HUTCHISON & Co.,
Gentlemen: I have a Studebaker Wagon that I bought of T. H. Gaither, thirteen years ago, and it is now in good running order. I do not discard the above testimony, but use it in making up your mind when in need of a first class farm wagon.

A finer sort of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts was never brought to the city. Call and examine our immense stock before you buy. Prices to suit the times.

A. C. HUTCHISON & CO.
July 24, 1891. Next to Wadsworth's Stables.

WANTED.
10,000 Pounds of nice WHITE SHUCKS.
Nov. 6, 1891. 3w

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

October 9, 1891.

Great Bargains in Buggies and Wagons.

In order to reduce our stock, we offer, till November 1, 1891, our entire stock of Buggies, Carriages, Spring and Farm Wagons, at greatly reduced prices. Now is the time to buy a Studebaker Wagon.

A. C. HUTCHISON & CO.
Oct. 2, 1891.

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Nov. 6, 1891. 3w

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A. C. HUTCHISON & CO.
Oct. 2, 1891.

FASHION FAVORITES.

Two Special Lines of Suits Will Win Your Attention This Week

If you are ready to buy your Winter Suits, and wish to get the newest and most reliable

GARMENTS.

Our enormous line of \$15.00 Suits is simply matchless in fit, style and price. Our \$10.00 line of Suits beats anything you have ever seen for that money. These goods are made in Brown and Black (Cheviots, Homespun, Cassimeres, &c., in the latest shades.

Ready cash and big purchases bring Big Bargains in our and your way.

W. KAUFMAN & CO.,
Leading Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters,
Cor. Central Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

Mail orders receive our prompt and careful attention

Oct. 30, 1891.

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENCY.
Established in 1854.

NOW REPRESENTING
ROYAL WESTERN ASSURANCE, English Companies

"Georgia Home,"
Virginia Fire and M.,
"Niagara," Rochester German

"Insurance Company of North America,"
E. NYE HUTCHISON,
AGENT,
Office Springs corner, Trade and Tryon streets
Up-Stairs.
Nov. 29, 1890. Charlotte, N. C.

PATENTS.

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To one who has made an invention or discovery, the first inquiry that suggests itself is "Can I obtain a Patent?" If so, "How shall I proceed?" What shall I do next? How much will it cost?

The quickest way to settle these queries without expense is to write to us (MUNN & CO.) describing the invention. We will immediately answer whether or not we think the invention is patentable; and, if so, give the necessary instructions for further procedure. For this advice we make "no charge."

Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the "Scientific American," the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper, \$3 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free.

Address MUNN & CO., Scientific American office, 361 Broadway, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1891.

SOLID PIECES

SterlingSilver**

Inlaid in the backs of
SPOONS**
and
FORKS

At Price Most Reasonable to Wear and USE

WARRANTED

To Wear 25 Years.